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Rückert goes as far as this, all these are the emphatic points. But the east as the land of desire and mystery, where the mental phenomena take precedence over the physical, the east as the home of the philosopher, and with this the strict application of philosophy to the ideal of daily life, these things found no exemplification. Nay more, they were even neglected. And so we can hardly help feeling that it was after all Herder who saw the true trend that the movement should take, and that what Dr. Remy refers to as his didacticum was really the germ of the right idea. The later poets went astray on matters of minor moment and we are forced to conclude that the time has not yet come when the ideas of India and Persia have really become current. It is still a matter of beginnings. But this surely can be said: the imagery of the Orient has been taken up into German poetry and that fully, even if its great philosophy has been neglected, and the sources of his imagery Dr. Remy has conclusively shown. His citations and parallels are always apt; he has escaped the tendency so often noticeable, of making one word the basis for a supposed influence. His criticisms, moreover, are always sane and just, especially in the chapters of Platen and Bodenstedt, and if, of course, he has been able to add but little new material on Goethe, he has at least brought out, here as well as in the chapter on Heine, many interesting points. The whole work is suggestive and scholarly, and the author's style is remarkable, for one to whom English is not a native idiom.

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*The English Dialect Grammar*, comprising the Dialects of England, of the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and of those Parts of Scotland, Ireland and Wales where English is habitually spoken, by Joseph Wright, London, Oxford, 1905.

In this Grammar, which is the latest fruits of Professor Wright's extensive studies in English dialects, the characteristic features of all English dialects are presented, the aim having been 'to furnish philologists and others interested in the subject with a concise and

systematic account of the phonology and accidence' (Preliminary Announcement). Professor Wright has undoubtedly done very timely work in the compilation of *The English Dialect Dictionary*<sup>1</sup> and the present *Dialect Grammar*; in the former particularly he has built for himself an enduring monument in the domain of English Philology. Pure dialect forms have been yielding with remarkable rapidity to standard speech during the last two or three decades. The younger generation even now use the literary forms along with their purer dialect forms; another generation will probably witness the complete obscuration of genuine dialect phonology. So great indeed has the admixture already become that the author has found it difficult to distinguish in each case between the genuine dialect development and the cases in which the dialect pronunciation has been influenced by the literary language (Preface, p. iii). This being the case, the task would be practically impossible to anyone who beside the necessary philological qualifications did not himself possess a practical (speaking) knowledge of a dialect pure and simple. It is fortunate that the directing of English dialect study has come into the hands of one who so admirably combines this double qualification. As he himself informs us (Preface, p. vi), Professor Wright did not learn to read until he was practically grown up,<sup>2</sup> so that he possesses the knowledge of one particular dialect before it was influenced by the literary language. A grammar of that dialect he has presented in *A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill* (Oxford, 1892).<sup>3</sup>

Contrary to what we should have expected to find, the material of this *Grammar* is based not upon words characteristic of the dialects, but for the most part upon words which occur both in the literary language and in the dialects. I cannot but regret this limitation. It is undoubtedly in words that are not found in the literary language that we should have the dialect phonology in its purest form. And would not this be especially the case in

<sup>1</sup> Begun 1896, completed 1905.

<sup>2</sup> Professor Wright was born and reared in Windhill, West Riding, Yorkshire.

<sup>3</sup> Among other recent special dialect studies may here be mentioned: Alex. Hargreaves, *A Grammar of the Dialect of Adlington* (Lancashire), Heidelberg, 1904; John Kjedderquist, *The Dialect of Pewsey*, London, 1892-4; E. Kruisinga, *A Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset*, Bonn, 1905.

dialects that are in such a state of transition as English dialects at the present? The author's method, however, certainly has its great value in the elucidation of the form of literary words.<sup>1</sup> The difficulty of this selective method, however, is that of finding words which extend throughout all or most of the dialects. Thus the preterite of *blow* is not *blew* but nearly everywhere *blowed*; and for the noun *brook* different words are used in the different localities as *beck*, *burn*, etc. (p. iv). This difficulty applies especially to the preterite and the past participle of verbs for here one has to deal so extensively with new formations (analogy, loss of strong forms) and not at all regular developments from Middle English.

Some of the general characteristics of English dialects are: Initial *h* before vowels is omitted as in standard speech as far north as North Cumberland and Northumberland (p. 2). Here, however, as in Scotland, Shetland, Orkney and Ireland it remains. In England, south of Cumberland, etc., words originally beginning with a vowel often have an *h* prefixed when the dialect speaker wishes to give strong emphasis to the word. Older *hit* (*it*) is retained (?) in the Shetland and Orkney Isles and in Scotland. The word 'how' is *fū* (< OE. *hwū*) not only in Perth, Forfair, etc., Scotland, but also in Caithness, Shetland and Orkney (p. 254). Otherwise, initial *hw* > *f* is a ne. Scotch characteristic, which occurs occasionally in Caithness and in Central Scotland. Initial *kn* seems to have been preserved only in Shetland, Orkney and parts of northern Scotland. Initial *wr* has become *vr* in ne. Scotland and in so. Forfairshire (Gaelic infl.?). In Scotland final *f* does not become *v* in the plural, hence *leafs*, *thiefs*. 'At' is the regular relative pronoun in Scotland, Shetland, Orkney, generally also in northern England, interchanging, however, here sometimes with *as*; in the North Midlands *as* is the regular relative (rarely *at*). In the South and East *as* occurs exclusively. *At* is used as the sign of the infinitive extensively in no. England, but is obsolescent. The omission of the sign of the genitive when one noun qualifies another is general in English dialects down to and including the North Midlands. The disjunctive pronouns *hisn* (izn), *hern* (ern), *yourn*, etc., are used generally in southern

<sup>1</sup> Though of course etymologically clear dialect words, even if exclusively dialectal, have the same value for the literary language.

England as far north as and including the North Midlands. The 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. often ends in *n* in *han*, *liven*, *bin*, and *shan* (shall) in the North Midlands. South of Cheshire and in southern Cheshire *he* is generally used for all persons of the pres. indicative (pp. 7, 8, 9). In southern England, however, as Hantsire, Somerset, and in the Isle of Wight, *am* is used in combination with a personal pronoun for *are*. In Devonshire and Somerset the older generation of dialect speakers often use the ending *th* in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur. of the pres. indicative. It is an exceedingly interesting fact that the pres. plur. indic. of verbs still ends in *en* (ən) in so. Lancashire, Cheshire, Flintshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, and in Stratford. The verb *have* takes *n* in the plural in nearly all the Midland counties. In the same localities *n* is also often added in the plural of the preterite. The so-called 'euphonic' *r* (idear) is Southern, Eastern and South Midland in its distribution.

Germanic *a* which in O. E. is *æ* or *a*, according as it occurs in closed<sup>1</sup> or open syllable, has everywhere in the dialects developed as the open vowel (*a*), i. e., the latter has been generalized (§ 21). For old *a* Scotland and north and central England have *a*, southern England *æ* and *e*, the three existing side by side in many localities, now *a* now *æ* prevailing, certain words being preferably pronounced with *a* certain others with *æ*. It would seem to be difficult to ascertain the extent of London influence here in cases of variation in the southeast Midlands. The condition with reference to such words as *after* *bath*, *path*, *class*, *glass*, *calf*, *fast* and *past* may be briefly summarized as follows: In the words *after* and *path* *æ* occurs even in *a* territory, as central and south Scotland, also in Dublin, which is *a* territory, as *bæth* beside *bath*. *Āfter* is extensive locally in the Midlands and East and South, *æfter* is southern, as Kent, Wiltshire and East Somerset but also found in Leicestershire; *bāth* rarer but locally in Oxford and southern England as Devonshire and Kent, *bæth* in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. *Pāth* prevails in the same localities but more extensively than *bāth*; *pæth* is heard in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, and also in Dorset and Somerset. *Fāst* is almost limited to southern

<sup>1</sup>Or in open syllable followed in the next syllable by *e*, as dative *dæge*. Cook's Sievers, *Grammar of Old English*.

localities but occurs in East Norfolk ; *fāsten* occurs only in southern Oxford and southeastern Kent. When standing before *st* or *ss* *a* has been lengthened to *ā* in the South Midlands, the eastern and southern counties, and to *æ* in the southwestern counties, but the sound varies in different words ; *grāss* is more common than *glāss*, *cāstle* is rare (as in southeastern Kent and Devon). *Fast* is more common, being also heard in Somerset and Suffolk and even in northeast Norfolk ; *lāst* is slightly more common than *fāst*, being also heard in Dorset and Herford. *Cālf* is furthermore heard in such Midland localities as north Worcestershire, West Warwick and South Oxford ; *cālf* is extensive in purely southern localities (along with *cōlf*). *Hālf* is found in all parts of southern Midland and southern territory, as South Oxford, Buckingham, Suffolk, Surrey, Dorset, Somerset, etc. ; *hālf* in the South but rarer.

West Germanic *o* in closed syllable, where not influenced by neighboring sounds, has generally remained (p. 73). The American short *o* (= *a*, as not) occurs only in Scotland and southeastern Kent, but when the vowel is followed by *p* the change to *a* extends over a considerable area. The word *bottom* has *a* in E. Devon. In Scotland the words *croft* and *loft* have *a* as also in south Stratford and *ā* in Gloucester and Somerset. *Frost* and *lost* also have *ā* in southern localities, as in Kent and Dorset. *Box* and *cot* have *a* in southeastern Kent, *follow* has *a* in northern Ayrshire. The words *broth*, *cross*, which in America do have *ō*, have *ā* very extensively in the South and also in the southern Midlands ; *dog*, however, has *ā* only in southeastern Kent. The word 'holiday' (*o* < OE. *ā*) has short *a* in many counties in northern England. *Ask* is specifically No. English, Scotch and Shetlandic, *āsk* appearing in Norfolk and Dorset, *āsk* in Wiltshire, but the general form is that with *ks*, *ask*, *æsk*, *eks* or *as*, *ast*, etc. There is great variation, however, in this word.

Initial *n* in such words as *nadder*, *napron* and *nauger*, has generally remained, but has been added from the article or the possessive very commonly in *noun*, *naunt*, *nawl*, *nif*, *noration*, *nuncle*, *negg*, *nidiot*, *nounce*, and *neam* (< OE. *eam*), 'uncle.' This inorganic *n* seems most common in the Midlands and the South. The acoustic change of *cl* to *tl* appears to be very general. The author says : This change of *cl* to *tl* is not confined to dialect speakers. It occurs as an individualism among educated people in all parts of

England. North. Scotch or Irish dialect has changed *el* to *tl* (§ 335).

Under the Accidence, I merely wish to note here the fact that English dialects have preserved the gender classes of nouns, though in a somewhat simplified and often irregular form. The use of the substitutory pronoun shows that there is grammatical gender of the names of inanimate objects. In Scotland, Ireland and the northern counties of England the feminine personal pronoun prevails; in Shetland the general substitutory pronoun is the masculine. In the Midlands and in the southern counties there is more of variation (p. 266), that is, I take it, the old gender classes have been better preserved. Particularly interesting is the condition in the southwestern counties. Here inanimate objects are divisible into two classes. The first or personal class consists of formed, individual objects, as a tool, a tree; the masculine and the feminine pronouns are used. The second class contains the impersonal class of unformed objects, as water, dust, for which the neuter form of the pronoun is used. There are then two main categories, but the first class has two sub-classes, some nouns here requiring the masculine and others the feminine form of the personal pronoun (or is this used indiscriminately masculine or feminine in class one?), so that there are actually in these dialects three genders as determined by the substitutory pronoun required.

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